34TH CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | Ex. Doc. No. 51.

MESSAGE

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the operations of the Mint and its branches, including the Assay Office, for the year 1855.

MARCH 27, 1856.—Read and ordered to be printed. Motion to print 1,000 additional copies, 500 of which to be for the use of the Director of the Mint; referred to the Committee on Printing.

APRIL 1, 1856.—Report in favor of printing 1,000 additional copies, 500 of which for the use of the Mint.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit, herewith, a report of the operations of the mint of the United States and its branches, including the assay office, for the year 1855.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, *March* 27, 1856.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, January 31, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the mint of the United States and its branches, including the assay office, for the year 1855.

The deposits received and coinage executed at the principal mint during the past year were as follows: gold deposits, $10,534,103 84; gold coins struck, $10,594,454; fine gold bars, $16,298 14; silver deposits, including silver separated from the California gold, and silver purchased pursuant to the act of March 3, 1853, $2,680,556 75 silver coinage, $1,419,170; copper coinage, $16,030 79; total deposits of gold and silver, $13,214,660 59; total coinage, $12,045,952 93. The coinage was comprised in 10,885,619 pieces.

The operations of the mint, except the receiving of deposits and melting, assaying, and paying the same, were suspended on the 19th of July last, at which time the repairs authorized by an appropriation made by the last Congress to the mint building were commenced.

The construction of these repairs was entrusted to officers designated by the Treasury Department, and they are being completed in the most thorough and substantial manner, so as to render the mint edifice, in all its departments, entirely fire-proof. Advantage has also been taken of the opportunity thus offered to introduce useful changes and improvements in the rooms appropriated to the different branches of business, whereby the efficiency of the mint and the security of the treasure therein will be greatly advanced and promoted. During the suspension of coinage deposits were received and paid as heretofore, so that no inconvenience to depositors has resulted therefrom. But the accumulation of bullion, and the necessity of supplying coin, especially to the treasury of the United States, have made it necessary to resume the coinage operations, notwithstanding the work upon the repairs is in an unfinished state. The preparation of standard ingots for coinage was commenced on the 4th of the present month, and the delivery of coins to the treasurer was resumed on the 19th instant. The mint is now in active and efficient operation, although considerable inconvenience is experienced in consequence of the repairs not being fully completed. The suspension of coinage for the period of six months will sufficiently account for the diminished operations at the principal mint during the past year.

The deposits received at the branch mint at New Orleans amounted to $2,852,510 69; of which the sum of $431,156 83 was in gold, and $2,420,953 86 in silver. The coinage was $450,500 in gold, and $1,918,000 in silver; total coinage, $2,368,500; the number of pieces struck was 5,556,100.

The branch mint at San Francisco received of gold deposits the sum of $20,876,310 08; of silver, the sum of $259,787 47. The coinage operations were as follows: gold coin, $17,598,300; fine gold bars, $88,782 50; unparted or unrefined gold bars, $3,270,594 93; silver coinage, $164,075; total coinage operations, $21,121,752 43; comprised in 1,471,272 pieces.

The deposits received at the branch mint at Dahlonega were, in gold, $116,662 07; the coinage (gold) $116,778 50; the number of pieces struck was 25,366.

At the branch mint at Charlotte, the sum of $216,988 86 was deposited for coinage; the coinage, comprised in 53,268 pieces, amounted to $217,935 50. The operations of this branch, as well as that established at Dahlonega, are confined to gold.

The assay office at New York received, during the year, the sum of $26,687,701 24 in gold bullion, and the further sum of $350,150 08 in silver; of this amount, the sum of $195,241 44 was parted from gold, and $2,061 87 was derived from the Lake Superior mines. The number of fine gold bars stamped at this office was 6,182, of the aggregate value of $20,441,813 63. For the bullion deposited during the year, payment has been made in fine gold bars to the amount of $17,246,247 74; and in coins to the amount of $9,791,603 58.

The entire amounts received at the mint and its branches, including the assay office, during the year, were as follows: gold, $58,862,922 92; silver, $5,711,448 16; total, $64,574,381 08. The coinage operations for the same period were as follows: gold coins, $28,977,-

968; fine gold bars, $20,546,894 27; imported bars, $3,270,594 93; silver coins, $3,501,245; copper coins, $16,030 79; total coinage, $56,312,732 99; comprised in 16,997,807 pieces.

It is proper to remark that the aggregate of the deposits above presented embraces a considerable amount of re-deposits; as, for example, unparted or unrefined bars made at San Francisco are sometimes re-deposited at the other minting establishments, and a portion of the fine bars formed at the assay office are transferred to the mint for coinage. Deducting these re-deposits, the actual amount of the precious metals brought into the mint and its branches, during the year, was $55,151,902 37.

The amount of gold of domestic production deposited in 1855 was $49,351,789 11, viz: from the Pacific side of the Union, including a deposit of $900 from New Mexico, $48,989,439 54; and from the Atlantic States $362,349 57.

Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1853, authorizing a reduction in the weight of the silver coinage, there have been issued the following amounts, viz: In 1853, $8,654,161; in 1854, $8,619,270; in 1855, $3,501,245; making a total of $20,774,676. As few, if any, of these coins have been exported, and but a small amount used in the arts, it will be seen that a large addition has been made to the silver coinage in circulation. The issuing of a few millions more of silver coins may be all that may be required in view of the exclusion of the circulation of silver, and of the small denominations of the gold coinage, in many of the States of the Union by the use of bank notes of a low denomination. We shall never, it is believed, fully realize the benefits of a sound specie circulation until all bank notes, at least below the denomination of twenty dollars, shall be excluded from circulation. And it seems well worthy the consideration of Congress, as suggested in the mint report of 1853, whether some provision is not practicable, either by taxation or other efficient means, to remedy the evil in question.

It may be interesting to present, in one view, the entire coinage operations at all the mints and the assay offices since their organization. They are as follows:

Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, (1793) -	$377,383,808 87
Branch mint at New Orleans, (1838) - - -	57,386,665 00
Branch mint at Dahlonega, (1838) - - -	5,690,266 00
Branch mint at Charlotte, (1838) - - -	4,222,626 50
Branch mint at San Francisco, (1854) - -	30,853,326 64
Assay office at New York, (1854) - - -	23,329,872 81
Total - - - - - -	498,866,565 82

The chief part of this large amount has been received since December, 1848, and is the production of the mines of California, viz: $313,234,502 77. In a former report some reasons were suggested tending to show that the large amount of gold from California, and that produced from Australia, need excite no apprehensions in regard to any material disturbance in the value of the precious metals; yet it cannot but be apparent that this increase renders it highly important

that States and nations should extend the uses of gold and drive out of existence that which circulates in the place of it.

There is one point connected with this subject and with the general management of the national coinage, which although left by law to the discretion of the director of the mint, and cannot be made the subject of particular legislation, yet is of so much importance to the community generally, that this occasion seems appropriate to give it a fair and general understanding. The thirtieth section of the general mint law—act of January 18, 1837—provides that "in the denominations of coin delivered, the treasurer shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so; in which case the denomination of coin shall be designated by the director." In view of the fact that depositors are always paid before their bullion is operated upon, out of a stock of coin previously made ready, it is evident that in the preparation of such a supply of coin the director is to use his discretion in regard to the denomination before conferring with depositors; and they may or may not be exactly suited in the payment. Undoubtedly, in the issue of coins, every proper attention should be given to the probable demand, and especially in the silver coinage, which, it is to be presumed, is wanted for immediate use, and not for storage in vaults. Heretofore, the general practice has been to pay depositors in the coin they have desired, and it is not intended by these observations to give notice that this usage will be entirely abandoned. But the chief design of a national mint is to subserve the interests of the people at large preferably to a few large owners of bullion or coin. The interests of the public and of depositors are not always concurrent in the matter under discussion. Depositors of large amounts call for coin in a form which gives the least trouble to count; and banking institutions, in addition to that, may prefer it in a form not likely to be drawn out. Many who present their checks at these institutions would, doubtless, ask for specie, but are deterred from doing so by the expectation of securing double eagles instead of half or quarter eagles. In a word, the plain effect of issuing gold coin of a large size is to keep down the circulation of specie and increase the use of paper money. This remark, of course, does not apply to such localities where paper money is prohibited, as, for example, in the State of California, because, in such cases, the different currencies cannot come in conflict.

Before the act of Congress authorizing the issuing of gold in stamped bars, there was, it is true, a necessity for the issue of large coins, as well to meet the demands for shipment to Europe as, in some measure, to relieve the pressure upon the mint. There was no kind of propriety in going through the manipulations and bearing the expense of making small gold coins to be directly melted down in foreign mints or refineries. But since the important change in our mint laws, before referred to, a distinction has been made to meet the demands of trade, by which gold intended for exportation is cast into fine bars, whilst that which is needed for home currency is converted into coin. If we look to the example of the wealthiest and most civilized nations of the globe we shall find that their largest gold coin, to speak in a general way, does not exceed our half eagle in value. Such is the

case in Great Britain, France, Russia, the Netherlands, and other countries. There are pieces of ten thalers—about eight dollars of our money—coined in Germany, but apparently for international use. The same may be said of the American doubloon, of which the amount coined is small. It would no longer be an embarrassment to the principal mint, nor to the branches, except perhaps the branch at San Francisco, (and to that institution these views are not intended particularly to apply,) to coin all the gold that is likely to be offered in pieces of five dollars and less. It is true that nearly as much labor is expended in the manufacture of a gold dollar or a quarter eagle as of an eagle or double eagle; and in thus offering to make the smaller denominations a large increase of work is assumed; but this consideration is met by another—that the division of labor, and the present efficiency of the mint establishments, especially when the repairs at the principal mint are fully completed, will enable us to meet such increase without additional expenditures. The manufacture of fine bars at the assay office in New York, and the coinage of the branch mint at San Francisco, have so divided the work upon gold bullion as to remove all apprehension of difficulty or delay. In the coinage of half eagles particularly we shall be materially aided by a very remarkable machine lately invented for the final adjustment of the weight of the individual planchets. This instrument was manufactured at Paris, and has been introduced into the mint there, and one of similar powers is also employed in the mint of England. The one imported for the United States mint is adapted to the half eagle only. It is justly regarded as a triumph of mechanism. It is not by any means assumed that the coinage of the eagle and the double eagle should be discontinued. On the contrary, they will be indispensable at San Francisco; they may, in some emergencies, be required at Philadelphia and at New Orleans; but, as a general rule, adapted to the principal mint and to the branches in the Atlantic States, it is believed that the time has come to return to the smaller denominations of gold coin, issuing almost the whole in pieces not larger than the half eagle; and this, upon the ground already adverted to—particularly applicable to a country so greatly favored with the original production of the precious metal—that the people at large are entitled to a greater portion of real, imperishable money, and that a cardinal point, at which this reform is to be begun or aided, is the place where the gold is put into shape and size for circulation.

The propriety of the organization of a medal office at the mint is respectfully recommended to your consideration. The reasons for this measure heretofore presented need not be repeated here. The frequent calls upon us to strike medals, and to furnish copies of the public medals from the dies which are deposited at the mint, indicate that the establishment of such an office would be of great public benefit. As the statement of the medal dies annexed to my last report did not embrace all that are at the mint, and was in one or two other particulars not precisely accurate, I have caused a more correct list to be prepared, which is herewith presented.

I also attach to this report several tabular statements, exhibiting the full details of the operations of the mint and its branches, includ-

ing the assay office, for the past year; also several statistical tables relating to the deposits and coinage of previous years, and showing the States and Territories from whence the precious metals have been received.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your faithful servant,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director United States Mint.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A.

Statement of deposits and coinage at Mint of the United States, branches and assay office, during the year 1855.

DEPOSITS.

Description.	Mint of U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, N. Orleans.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Branch Mint, Dahlonega.	Branch Mint, Charlotte.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
GOLD.							
Foreign coin	$37,689 00	$9,671 81	.....	.....	.....	$161,682 87	$209,043 68
Foreign bullion	956,26 00	9,967 78	$15,872 88	.....	.....	254,632 26	376,998 92
United States coin, (O. S.)	2,622 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,622 50
United States bullion	10,397,266 34	411,517 24	20,860,437 20	$116,662 07	$216,988 86	26,271,386 11	58,274,257 82
Total gold	10,534,103 84	431,156 83	20,876,310 08	116,662 07	216,988 86	26,687,701 24	58,862,922 92
SILVER.							
Deposited, (including purchases)	2,629,109 37	2,418,019 99	178,418 63	.....	.....	154,908 64	5,380,456 63
United States bullion, (parted).	51,447 38	2,933 87	81,368 84	.....	.....	195,241 44	330,991 53
Total silver	2,680,556 75	2,420,953 86	259,787 47	None.	None.	350,150 08	5,711,448 16
Total deposits	13,214,660 59	2,852,510 69	21,136,097 55	116,662 07	216,988 86	27,037,851 32	64,574,371 08
Less value of gold ($8,922,468 71) and silver ($500,000) redeposited at the different institutions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,422,468 71
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,151,902 37

A—Continued.

COINAGE.

Denomination.	Mint of United States, Philadelphia.		Branch Mint, New Orleans.		Branch Mint, San Francisco.		Branch Mint, Dahlonega.		Branch Mint, Charlotte.		Assay office, New York.		Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.														
Double eagles	364,666	$7,293,320 00	8,000	$160,000	859,175	$17,183,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,231,841	$24,636,820 00
Eagles	121,701	1,217,010 00	18,000	180,000	9,000	90,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,701	1,487,010 00
Half eagles	117,698	585,490 00	11,100	55,500	61,000	305,000 00	22,432	112,160 00	39,788	$198,940 00	.....	.....	251,148	1,257,090 00
Three dollars	50,555	151,665 00	.....	.....	6,600	19,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,155	171,465 00
Quarter eagles	235,480	588,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,123	2,807 50	3,677	9,192 50	.....	.....	240,280	600,700 00
Dollars	758,269	758,269 00	55,000	55,000	.....	.....	1,511	1,511 00	9,803	9,803 00	.....	.....	824,883	824,883 00
Fine bars	21	16,298 14	.....	.....	26	88,782 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,182	$20,441,813 63	6,229	20,546,894 27
Unparted bars	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121	3,270,594 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121	3,270,594 93
Total gold	1,647,790	10,610,752 14	92,100	450,500	936,922	20,957,677 43	25,366	116,778 50	53,268	217,935 50	6,182	20,441,813 63	2,761,628	52,795,457 20
SILVER.														
Dollars	26,000	26,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000	26,000 00
Half dollars	759,500	379,750 00	3,688,000	1,844,000	121,950	60,975 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,569,450	2,284,725 00
Quarter dollars	2,857,000	714,250 00	176,000	44,000	412,400	103,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,445,400	861,350 00
Dimes	2,075,000	207,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075,000	207,500 00
Half dimes	1,750,000	87,500 00	600,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,350,000	117,500 00
Three cent pieces	139,000	4,170 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,000	4,170 00
Total silver	7,606,500	1,419,170 00	4,464,000	1,918,000	534,350	164,075 00	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	12,604,850	3,501,245 00
COPPER.														
Cents	1,574,829	15,748 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,574,829	15,748 29
Half cents	56,500	282 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,500	282 50
Total copper	1,631,329	16,030 79	None.	None.	None.	None.	None	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	1,631,329	16,030 79
RECAPITULATION.														
Total gold	1,647,790	10,610,752 14	92,100	450,500	936,922	20,957,677 43	25,366	116,778 50	53,268	217,935 50	6,182	20,441,813 63	2,761,628	52,795,457 20
Total silver	7,606,500	1,419,170 00	4,464,000	1,918,000	534,350	164,075 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,604,850	3,501,245 00
Total copper	1,631,329	16,030 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,631,329	16,030 79
Total coinage	10,885,619	12,045,952 93	5,556,100	2,368,500	1,471,272	21,121,752 43	25,366	116,778 50	53,268	217,935 50	6,182	20,441,813 63	16,997,807	56,312,732 99

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, *Philadelphia*, *December* 31, 1856.

B.

Coinage of the mint and branches from their organization to the close of the year 1855.

1.—MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Periods.	GOLD COINAGE.						
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Fine bars.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Value.*
1793 to 1817	.....	132,592	845,909	.....	22,197	.....	.....
1818 to 1837	.....	.....	3,087,925	.....	879,903	.....	.....
1838 to 1847	.....	1,227,759	3,269,921	.....	345,526	.....	.....
1848	.....	145,484	260,775	.....	8,886	.....	.....
1849	.....	653,618	133,070	.....	23,294	688,567	.....
1850	1,170,261	291,451	64,491	.....	252,923	481,953	.....
1851	2,087,155	176,328	377,505	.....	1,372,748	3,317,671	.....
1852	2,053,026	263,106	573,901	.....	1,159,681	2,045,351	.....
1853	1,261,326	201,253	305,770	.....	1,404,668	4,076,051	$15,835,997 94
1854	757,899	54,250	160,675	138,618	596,258	1,639,445	17,643,270 58
1855	364,666	121,701	117,098	50,555	235,480	758,269	16,298 14
Total	7,694,333	3,267,542	9,197,040	189,173	6,301,564	13,007,307	33,495,566 66

B.—*Coinage of the mint and branches*—Continued.

1.—MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

Periods.	SILVER COINAGE.					
	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*
1793 to 1817	1,439,517	13,104,433	650,280	1,007,151	265,543	.....
1818 to 1837	1,000	74,793,560	5,041,749	11,854,949	14,463,700	.....
1838 1847	879,873	20,203,333	4,952,073	11,387,995	11,093,235	.....
1848	15,000	580,000	146,000	451,500	668,000	.....
1849	62,600	1,252,000	340,000	839,000	1,309,000	.....
1850	7,500	227,000	190,800	1,931,500	955,000	.....
185[illegible]	1,300	200,750	160,000	1,026,500	781,000	5,477,400
185[illegible]	1,100	77,130	177,060	1,535,500	1,000,500	18,663,500
1853	46,110	3,532,708	15,254,220	12,173,010	13,345,020	11,400,000
1854	33,140	2,982,000	12,380,000	4,470,000	5,740,000	671,000
1855	26,000	759,500	2,857,000	2,075,000	1,750,000	139,000
Total	2,513,140	117,712,414	42,149,182	48,752,105	51,370,998	36,320,900

B.—*Coinage of the mint and branches*—Continued.

1.—MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

Periods.	COPPER COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.				
	Cents.	Half cents.	Number of pieces coined.	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Value of copper.	Total value coined.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*					
1793 to 1817	29,316,272	5,235,513	52,019,407	$5,610,957 50	$8,268,295 75	$319,340 28	$14,198,593 53
1818 to 1837	46,554,830	2,205,200	158,882,816	17,639,382 50	40,566,897 15	476,574 30	58,682,853 95
1838 to 1847	34,967,663	.....	88,327,378	29,491,010 00	13,913,019 00	349,676 63	43,753,705 63
1848	6,415,799	.....	8,691,444	2,780,930 00	420,050 00	64,157 99	3,265,137 99
1849	4,178,500	39,864	9,519,513	7,948,332 00	922,950 00	41,984 32	8,913,266 32
1850	4,426,844	39,812	10,039,535	27,756,445 50	409,600 00	44,467 50	28,210,513 00
1851	9,889,707	147,672	24,985,736	52,143,446 00	446,797 00	99,635 43	52,689.878 43
1852	5,063,094	.....	32,612,949	51,505,638 50	847,410 00	50,630 94	52,403.679 44
1853	6,641,131	129,694	69,775,537	52,191,618 94	7,852,571 00	67,059 78	60,111,249 72
1854	4,236,156	55,358	33,919,921	37,693,069 58	5,373,270 00	42,638 35	43,108.977 93
1855	1,574,829	56,500	10,885,619	10,610,752 14	1,419,170 00	16,030 79	12,045,952 93
Total	153,264,825	7,909,613	499,659,853	295,371,582 66	80,440,029 90	1,572,196 31	377,383,808 87

B.—*Coinage of the mint and branches*—Continued.

2.—BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Periods.	GOLD COINAGE.							
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Unparted bars.	Fine bars.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Value.*	*Value.*
1854	141,468	123,826	268	.....	246	14,632	$5,641,504 05	$5,863 16
1855	859,175	9,000	61,000	6,600	.....	.....	3,270,594 93	88,782 50
Total	1,000,643	132,826	61,268	6,600	246	14,632	8,912,098 98	94,645 66

2.—BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Periods	SILVER COINAGE.				TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Number of pieces.	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Total value coined.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*			
1854	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,712	$9,731,574 21	.....	$9,731,574 21
1855	121,950	412,400	.....	.....	1,471,272	20,957,677 43	$164,075	21,121,752 43
Total	121,950	412,400	.....	.....	1,753,984	30,689,251 64	164,075	30,853,326 64

B.—*Coinage of the mint and branches*—Continued.

3.—BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

Periods.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*
1838 to 1847	.....	1,026,342	709,925	.....	550,528	.....
1848	.....	35,850	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	.....	23,900	.....	.....	.....	215,000
1850	141,000	57,500	.....	.....	84,000	14,000
1851	315,000	263,000	41,000	.....	148,000	290,000
1852	190,000	18,000	.....	.....	140,000	140,000
1853	71,000	51,000	.....	.....	.....	290,000
1854	3,250	52,500	46,000	24,000	153,000	.....
1855	8,000	18,000	11,100	.....	.....	55,000
Total	728,250	1,546,092	808,025	24,000	1,075,528	1,004,000

B.—*Coinage of the mint and branches*—Continued.

3.—BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

Periods.	SILVER COINAGE.						TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.	Number of pieces.	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Total value coined.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*				
1838 to 1847.....	59,000	13,509,000	3,273,600	6,473,500	2,789,000	.....	28,390,895	$15,189,365	$8,418,700	$23,608,065
1848.....	.....	3,180,000	.....	.....	600,000	.....	3,815,850	358,500	1,620,000	1,978,500
1849.....	.....	2,310,000	.....	300,000	140,000	.....	2,988,900	454,000	1,192,000	1,646,000
1850.....	40,000	2,456,000	412,000	510,000	690,000	.....	4,404,500	3,619,000	1,456,500	5,075,500
1851.....	.....	402,000	88,000	400,000	860,000	720,000	3,527,000	9,795,000	327,600	10,122,600
1852.....	.....	144,000	96,000	430,000	260,000	.....	1,418,000	4,470,000	152,000	4,622,000
1853.....	.....	1,328,000	1,332,000	1,100,000	2,360,000	.....	6,532,000	2,220,000	1,225,000	3,445,000
1854.....	.....	5,240,000	1,484,000	1,770,000	1,560,000	.....	10,332,750	1,274,500	3,246,000	4,520,500
1855.....	.....	3,688,000	176,000	.....	600,000	.....	5,566,100	450,500	1,918,000	2,368,500
Total.....	99,000	32,257,000	6,861,600	10,983,500	9,859,000	720,000	66,975,895	37,830,865	19,555,800	57,386,665

B.—*Coinage of the mint and branches*—Continued.

4.—BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Periods.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles	Dollars.	Total pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*		
1838 to 1847	269,424	.....	123,576	.....	393,000	$1,056,060 00
1848	64,472	.....	16,788	.....	81,260	364,330 00
1849	64,823	.....	10,220	11,634	86,677	361,299 00
1850	63,591	.....	9,148	6,966	79,705	347,791 00
1851	49,176	.....	14,923	41,267	105,366	324,454 50
1852	72,574	.....	9,772	9,434	91,780	396,734 00
1853	65,571	.....	.....	11,515	77,086	339,370 00
1854	39,283	.....	7,295	.....	46,578	214,652 50
1855	39,788	.....	3,677	9,803	53,268	217,935 50
Total	728,702	.....	195,399	90,619	1,014,720	4,222,626 50

B.—*Coinage of the mint and branches*—Continued.

5.—BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA.

Periods.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Total pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*		
1838 to 1847	576,553	.....	134,101	.....	710,654	$3,218,017 50
1848	47,465	.....	13,771	.....	61,236	271,752 50
1849	39,036	.....	10,945	21,588	71,569	244,130 50
1850	43,950	.....	12,148	8,382	64,480	258,502 00
1851	62,710	.....	11,264	9,882	83,856	351,592 00
1852	91,452	.....	4,078	6,360	101,890	473,815 00
1853	89,678	.....	3,178	6,583	99,439	462,918 00
1854	56,413	1,120	1,760	2,935	62,228	292,760 00
1855	22,432	.....	1,123	1,811	25,366	116,778 50
Total	1,029,689	1,120	192,368	57,541	1,280,718	5,690,266 00

6.—ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

1854. Fine gold bars	822	$2,888,059 18
1855. Fine gold bars	6,182	20,441,813 63
Total	7,004	23,329,872 81

B.—*Coinage of the Mint and branches*—Continued.

7.—SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINTS TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1855.

Mints.	Commencement of coinage.	Gold coinage.	Silver coinage.	Copper coinage.	Entire coinage.	Entire coinage.
		Value.	*Value.*	*Value.*	*Pieces.*	*Value.*
Philadelphia	1793	$295,371,582 66	$80,440,029 90	$1,572,196 31	499,659,835	$377,383,808 87
San Francisco	1854	30,689,251 64	164,075 00	.....	1,753,984	30,853,326 64
New Orleans	1838	37,830,865 00	19,555,800 00	.....	66.975,895	57,386,665 00
Charlotte	1838	4,222,626 50	.....	.....	1,014,720	4,222,626 50
Dahlonega	1838	5,690,266 00	.....	.....	1,280,718	5,690,266 00
Assay Office	1854	23,329,872 81	.....	.....	7,904	23,329,872 81
Total	.....	397,134,464 61	100,159,904 90	1,572,196 31	570,692,156	498,866,565 82

C.

Statement of gold of domestic production deposited at the Mint of the United States and its branches to the close of the year 1855.

1.—MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Period.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	N. Mexico.	California.	Other sources.	Total.
1804 to 1827	.....	$110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$110,000 00
1828 to 1837	$427,000 00	2,519,500	$327,500	$1,763,900 00	$12,400	.....	.....	.....	$13,200	5,063,500 00
1838 to 1847	518,294 00	1,303,636	152,366	566,316 00	16,499	$45,493	.....	.....	21,037	2,623,641 00
1848	57,886 00	109,034	19,228	3,370 00	3,497	3,670	$682	$44,177 00	.....	241,544 00
1849	129,382 00	102,688	4,309	10,525 00	2,739	2,977	32,889	5,481,439 00	144	5,767,092 00
1850	65,991 00	43,734	759	5,114 00	307	1,178	5,392	31,667,505 00	226	31,790,306 00
1851	69,052 00	49,440	12,338	2,490 00	126	817	890	46,939,367 00	.....	47,074,520 00
1852	83,626 00	65,248	4,505	3,420 00	.....	254	814	49,663,623 00	.....	49,821,490 00
1853	52,200 00	45,690	3,522	1,912 00	.....	.....	3,632	52,732,227 00	18,748	52,857,931 00
1854	23,347 00	9,062	1,220	7,561 00	.....	245	738	35,671,185 00	.....	35,713,358 00
1855	28,895 50	22,626	1,200	1,733 50	.....	310	900	2,634,297 63	1,535	2,691,497 63
Total	1,455,673 50	4,380,658	526,947	2,366,341 50	35,568	54,944	45,937	224,833,820 63	54,990	233,754,879 63

C.—*Statement of gold of domestic production deposited at the United States Mint and branches*—Continued.

2.—BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Period.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	N. Mexico.	California.	Other sources.	Total.
1854								$10,842,281 23		$10,842,281 23
1855								20,860,437 20		20,860,437 20
Total								31,702,718 43		31,702,718 43

3.—BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

Period.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	N. Mexico.	California.	Other sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847		$741	$14,306	$37,364	$1,772	$ 1,903			$3,613	$119,699 00
1848			1,488	2,317	947	6,717		$1,124 00		12,593 00
1849			423			4,062		669,921 00	2,783	677,189 00
1850						3,560		4,575,567 00	894	4,580,021 00
1851						1,040		8,769,682 00		8,770,722 00
1852								3,777,784 00		3,777,784 00
1853								2,006,673 00		2,006,673 00
1854								981,511 00		981,511 00
1855								411,517 24		411,517 24
Total		741	16,217	39,681	2,719	77,282		21,193,779 24	7,290	21,337,709 24

C.—*Statement of amount of gold of domestic production deposited at the United States Mint and branches*—Continued.

4.—BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Periods.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	N. Mexico.	California.	Other sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847	.....	$1,529,777 00	$143,941 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,673,718 00
1848	.....	359,075 00	11,710 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,785 00
1849	.....	378,223 00	12,509 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390,732 00
1850	.....	307,289 00	13,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,289 00
1851	.....	275,472 00	25,478 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$15,111 00	.....	316,061 00
1852	.....	337,604 00	64,934 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,362 00	.....	430,900 00
1853	.....	227,847 00	61,845 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,465 00	.....	305,157 00
1854	.....	188,277 00	19,001 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,328 00	.....	213,606 00
1855	.....	196,894 03	14,277 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,817 66	.....	216,988 86
Total	.....	3,800,458 03	366,695 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,083 66	.....	4,238,236 86

C. –*Statement of amount of gold of domestic production deposited at the United States Mint and branches*—Continued.

5.—BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA.

Period.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	N. Mexico.	California.	Other sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847	.....	$64,351 00	$95,427 00	$2,978,353 00	$32,175	$47,711 00	.....	.....	.....	$3,218,017 00
1848	.....	5,434 00	8,151 00	251,376 00	2,717	4,075 00	.....	.....	.....	271,753 00
1849	.....	4,882 00	7,323 00	225,824 00	2,441	3,661 00	.....	.....	.....	244,131 00
1850	.....	4,500 00	5,700 00	204,473 00	1,200	1,800 00	.....	$30,025 00	.....	247,698 00
1851	.....	1,971 00	3,236 00	154,723 00	2,251	2,105 00	.....	214,072 00	$951	379,309 00
1852	.....	443 00	57,543 00	93,122 00	750	.....	.....	324,931 00	.....	476,789 00
1853	.....	2,085 00	33,950 00	56,984 00	149	.....	.....	359,122 00	.....	452,290 00
1854	.....	5,818 00	15,988 00	47,027 00	223	.....	.....	211,169 00	.....	280,225 00
1855	.....	3,145 82	9,113 27	56,686 36	.....	277 92	.....	47,428 70	.....	116,652 07
Total	.....	92,629 82	236,431 27	4,068,568 36	41,906	59,629 92	.....	1,186,747 70	951	5,686,864 07

6.—ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

1854	$167	$3,916 00	$395 00	$1,242 00	.....	.....	.....	$9,221,457 00	.....	$9,227,177 00
1855	2,370	3,750 00	7,620 00	13,100 00	.....	$350 00	.....	25,025,896 11	$1,600	25,054,686 11
Total	2,537	7,666 00	8,015 00	14,342 00	.....	350 00	.....	34,247,353 11	1,600	34,281,863 11

C.—*Statement of amount of gold of domestic production deposited at the United States Mint and branches*—Continued.

7.—SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES TO THE CLOSE OF 1855.

Mints.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Other sources.	Total.
Philadelphia	$1,455,673 50	$4,380,658 00	$526,947 00	$2,366,341 50	$35,568	$54,944 00	$45,937	$224,833,820 63	$54,990	$233,754,879 63
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,702,718 43	.....	31,702,718 43
New Orleans	.....	741 00	16,217 00	39,681 00	2,719	77,282 00	.....	21,193,779 24	7,290	21,337,709 24
Charlotte	.....	3,800,458 03	366,695 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,083 66	.....	4,238,236 86
Dahlonega	.....	92,629 82	236,431 27	4,068,568 36	41,906	59,629 92	.....	1,186,747 70	951	5,686,864 07
Assay office, N.Y	2,537 00	7,666 00	8,015 00	14,342 00	.....	350 00	.....	34,247,353 11	1,600	34,281,863 11
Ttoal	1,458,210 50	8,282,152 85	1,154,305 44	6,488,932 86	80,193	192,205 92	45,937	313,235,502 77	64,831	331,002,271 34
Deduct re-deposites of 1854										8,041,137 00
Actual amount of domestic gold deposited at the mint, branches, and the New York assay office, to December 31, 1855										322,961,134 34

D.

Statement of the amount of silver coined at the Mint of the United States, and the branch mints at San Francisco and New Orleans, under the act of February 21, 1853.

Year.	Mint U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Total.
1853	$7,517,161	.....	$1,137,000	$8,654,161
1854	5,373,270	.....	3,246,000	8,619,270
1855	1,419,170	$164,075	1,918,000	3,501,245
Total	14,309,601	164,075	6,301,000	20,774,676

E.

Statement of the amount of silver of domestic production, including silver parted from California gold, deposited at the Mint of the United States, its branches, and the assay office, New York, from January 1, 1841, *to December* 31, 1855.

Year.	Value.
1841	$4,300
1842	6,453
1843	8,640
1844	30,847
1845	4,769
1846	3,066
1847	6,407
1848	6,191
1849	39,112
1850	269,253
1851	389,471
1852	404,494
1853	417,279
1854	328,199
1855	333,053
Total	2,251,534

A descriptive list of the dies of medals, commemorative of national events, preserved in the Mint of the United States, arranged in chronological order.

MEDALS STRUCK PRIOR TO THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

OCCASION.—For the destruction of the Indian village of Kittanning by the troops under his command, the government of Philadelphia awarded a silver medal to General John Armstrong, of Carlisle, Pa.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—An officer, accompanied by two of his men, is represented pointing to a soldier firing under cover of a tree, with an Indian prostrate before him. In the back ground the Indian wigwams are seen in flames.

Legend.—Kittanning destroyed by Col. Armstrong, September 8, 1756.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—The coat of arms of the corporation of Philadelphia, consisting of four devices, viz: on the right, a ship represented under full sail; on the left, an evenly balanced pair of scales; above the ship, a sheaf of wheat; and to the left, two hands joined.

Legend.—The gift of the corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

NOTE.—Silver medals were awarded also to each of the commissioned officers under General Armstrong.

OCCASION.—Medals of silver were presented to the Indians by an association formed for the purpose of promoting peace with the Indian tribes, and composed chiefly of members of the religious society of Friends.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—A head, in profile, of King George II.

Legend.—Georgius II. Dei Gratia.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—A white man and an Indian—from whom, as usual on such occasions, he is separated by a fire—seated beneath a tree; the former in the act of presenting to his companion the calumet of peace which he has been smoking. The sun is represented at the zenith.

Legend.—Let us look to the Most High, who blessed our fathers with peace.

MEDALS STRUCK DURING THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

OCCASION.—The surrender, at Saratoga, of Lieutenant General Burgoyne and his army, October 17, 1777. A medal of gold was presented to General Gates, by resolution of Congress of November 4, 1779.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Head of General Gates, the recipient, in profile.

Legend.—Horatio Gates duci strenuo.

Exergue.—Comitia Americana.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—General Burgoyne, in front of his troops, who are grounding their arms and laying down their colors, is represented in the act of surrendering his sword to General Gates, at the head of

the American line, with their arms shouldered and their colors advanced. To the side of the commanders are a drum and colors.

Legend.—Salus regionum septentrional.

Exergue.—Haste ad Saratogum indedition accepto. Die XVII Oct., MDCCLXXVII.

Occasion.—By resolution of Congress of September 24, 1779, a gold medal was directed to be presented to Major (afterwards General) Lee, for his attack upon a body of British troops and the fort at Paulus Hook, N. J., in 1779.

Obverse.—*Device.*—The bust of Major Lee.

Legend.—Henrico Lee, legionis Equit. Præfecto.

Exergue.—Comitia Americana.

Reverse.—(Not in the mint)—*No device.*

*Legend.—Non obstantib. fluminibus, vallis, astutia etvirtute belliea, parva manu hostes vicit victosq. armis humanitate devinxit. In mem. pugn. ad Paulus Hook, Die XIX Aug., MDCLXXIX.**

Occasion.—Victory of the American arms at Cowpens, North Carolina. By resolution of Congress of March 9, 1781, a gold medal was ordered for presentation to General Morgan.

Obverse.—*Device.*—An Indian queen crowned, with a quiver upon her back, is represented placing a laurel wreath upon the brow of an officer, leaning upon his sword. Canons and various military implements are heaped in the background.

Legend.—Danieli Morgan duci exercitus.

Exergue.—Comitia Americana.

Reverse.—*Device.*—A mounted officer leading his troops, who carry the American colors, in pursuit of a retreating enemy, bearing the British flag. A combat between an unhorsed dragoon and an Indian on foot is represented in front, and a general engagement in the background.

Legend.—Victoria libertatis vindex.

Exergue.—Jugatis, captis aut cæsis ad Cowpens hostibus XVII Jan., MDCCLXXXI.

MEDAL STRUCK AFTER THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Occasion.—This medal would appear to have been struck in honor of General Washington, on his retirement from public life.

Obverse.—*Device.*—The bust of Washington, (said to be a good likeness.)

Legend.—G. Washington, Pres. Unit. Sta.

Reverse.—*Device.*—The ensigns of civil and military authority upon the table of the Union, and surmounted by laurel.

Legend.—Commiss. resigned; Presidency relinq.

*Exergue.—*1797.

MEDAL STRUCK DURING THE QUASI WAR WITH FRANCE.

Occasion.—For the capture of the French frigate La Vengeance, of 52 guns, by the United States frigate Constellation, of 38 guns, a gold

* Engraver's error. The year was 1779.

medal was voted by resolution of Congress of March 24, 1800, to Captain Thomas Truxton, commander of the Constellation.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—The head of Captain Truxton.

No legend.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—A representation of the engagement between a French frigate of two decks and an American frigate; both vessels are much shattered and their rigging much cut.

No legend.

Exergue.—By vote of Congress to Thomas Truxton, 24 *Mar.,* 1800.

MEDALS STRUCK DURING THE WAR OF 1812.

OCCASION.—For the capture, on the 19th August, 1812, after an engagement of thirty minutes, of the English frigate Guerriere, of 49 guns, Captain J. R. Dacres, by the United States frigate Constitution, of 44 guns, commanded by Captain Isaac Hull, of Philadelphia, a gold medal was decreed to Captain Hull, by resolution of Congress of January 29, 1813.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Captain Hull.

Legend.—Isaacus Hull peritos arte superat, Jul. MDCCCXII Aug. certamine fortes.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—A representation of the contest between the Constitution and Guerriere at the period when the attempt to board the former frigate having been repulsed, her raking broadsides have carried away the main and foremast of the Guerriere, which are falling. The Constitution is but little injured.

Legend.—Horæ momento victoria.

Exergue.—Inter Const. Nav. Amer. et Guer. Angl.

NOTE.—Silver medals were awarded also to each of the commissioned officers of the Constitution.

OCCASION.—The capture, on the 18th October, 1812, after an action of 43 minutes, of the British sloop-of-war Frolic, of 22 guns, commanded by Captain Whinyates, by the American sloop-of-war Wasp, of 18 guns, under the command of Captain Jacob Jones, of Delaware, to whom a gold medal was awarded by resolution of Congress of January 29, 1813.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Captain Jones.

Legend.—Jacobus Jones virtus in ardua tendit.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—A representation of the engagement between the Wasp and the Frolic. The main topmast of the former has been shot away, and as she is run across the course of the Frolic, her crew are in the act of boarding the latter at her bow, and delivering a broadside as she passes. The bowsprit of the Frolic has run between the main and mizzen rigging of the Wasp.

Legend.—Victoriam hosti majori celerrime rapuit.

Exergue.—Inter Wasp Nav. Ameri. et Frolic Nav. Ang. Die XVIII Oct., MDCCCXII.

NOTE.—Silver medals were also awarded to the commissioned officers under Captain Jones.

Occasion.—The capture, on the 25th October, 1812, of the English frigate Macedonian, of forty-nine guns, Captain John S. Carden, by the American frigate United States, Captain Stephen Decatur, of Philadelphia, to whom Congress awarded a gold medal, by resolution of January 29, 1813.

Obverse.—*Device.*—The bust of Stephen Decatur.

Legend.—Stephanus Decatur, navarchus, pugnis pluribus, victor.

Reverse.—*Device.*—Representing the engagement of the two frigates. The topmasts of the Macedonian are shot away and her guns silenced; the United States has but a few shots through her sails.

Legend.—Occidit signum hostile sidera surgunt.

Exergue.—Inter Sta. Uni. Nav. Amer. et Macedo. Nav. Ang. Die XXV Octobris, MDCCCXII.

Note.—Silver medals were also awarded to each of the commissioned officers under Captain Decatur.

Occasion.—The capture, on the 29th December, 1812, after an engagement of two hours and five minutes, of the British frigate Java, of forty-nine guns, Captain Lambert, by the frigate Constitution, of forty-four guns, Captain William Bainbridge, of Philadelphia, to whom Congress awarded a gold medal, by resolution approved March 3, 1813.

Obverse.—*Device.*—The bust of Captain Bainbridge.

Legend.—Gulielmus Bainbridge, patria victisque laudatus.

Reverse.—*Device.*—The Java is represented with all her masts shot away; only the three stumps remain above deck. The Constitution, on the other hand, has but a few rents in her sails.

Legend.—Pugnando.

Exergue.—Inter Const. Nav. Ameri. et Jav. Nav. Angl. Die XXIX Decem., MDCCCXII.

Note.—Silver medals were also awarded to the commissioned officers of the frigate Constitution.

Occasion.—The capture, after an action of less than fifteen minutes, on the 24th of February, 1813, of the British brig Peacock, of twenty guns and two swivels, Captain William Peake, by the American sloop-of-war Hornet, Captain James Lawrence, of New Jersey, who was killed during the engagement, and to whose nearest male relative a gold medal was decreed by resolution of Congress of January 11, 1814.

Obverse.—*Device.*—The bust of Captain Lawrence.

Legend.—Jac. Lawrence, Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

Reverse.—*Device.*—The Peacock with her mizen-mast shot away is represented in the act of sinking, bow foremost; a boat from the Hornet is being rowed towards her.

Legend.—Mansuetud. maj. quam victoria.

Exergue.—Inter Hornet Nav. Ameri. et Peacock Nav. Ang. Die XXIV Feb., MDCCCXIII.

Note.—Silver medals were also presented by Congress to each of the commissioned officers of the sloop Hornet.

Occasion.—The capture, after an action of forty-five minutes, on the 4th of September, 1813, of the British sloop-of-war Boxer, of fourteen guns, Captain Blythe by the American brig Enterprise, of fourteen

guns, Lieutenant Burrows, of Philadelphia, whose nearest male relative was awarded a gold medal by resolution of Congress of January 6, 1814.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—An urn placed upon a tomb, surrounded by various military emblems, and a wreath hanging from a trident. The pedestal bears the inscription *W. Burrows.*

Legend—Victoriam tibi claram, patriæ mœstam.

REVERSE.—*Deviec.*—A view of the action between the Enterprise and Boxer, in sight of the coast; the latter, upon the larboard side of the Enterprise, has her guns silenced and her main-topmast shot away.

Legend.—Vivere sat vincere.

Exergue.—Inter Enterprize Nav. Ameri. et Boxer Nav. Brit. Die IV Sept., MDCCCXIII.

OCCASION.—The capture of the British sloop-of-war Boxer, as above. Gold medal awarded by resolution of Congress of January 6, 1814, to Lieutenant Edward R. McCall, of South Carolina, the second in command of the American brig Enterprize during the engagement.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Lieutenant McCall.

Legend.—Edward R. McCall, navis enterprize præfectus.

Exergue.—Sic itur ad astra.

REVERSE.—*Deviec, legend*, and *exergue*, same as those on the preceding medal to Lieutenant Burrows.

NOTE.—Silver medals were also awarded by Congress to the commissioned officers under Lieutenant Burrows.

OCCASION.—By resolution of Congress of February 13, 1835, a gold medal was presented to Colonel George Croghan, commander of Fort Stephenson, on Sandusky bay, and its garrison of one hundred and sixty men, for his gallant defence of that fort, on the 2d of August, 1813, against the attack of a very much superior force of five hundred British regulars and eight hundred Indians, commanded by General Proctor.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Colonel Croghan.

Legend.—Presented by Congress to Colonel George Croghan.

Exergue.—1835.

REVERSE.—*Deviec.*—The American Fort Stephenson, at Sandusky, is represented with the men under arms within. A fire has been opened upon the English and the Indian line, which is seen in the right fore ground advancing to the attack upon the fort. Three vessels upon the bay in the back ground.

Legend.—Pars magna fuit.

Exergue.—Sandusky, 2d August, 1813.

OCCASION.—A gold medal was awarded by resolution of Congress, of January 6, 1814, to Captain Perry, commander of the American fleet composed of three brigs, five schooners, and one sloop, carrying fifty-four guns and two swivels, for a signal defeat of the British squadron composed of two ships, one brig, two schooners, and one sloop, carrying sixty-three guns, (three on pivots) two howitzers, and two swivels, obtained upon Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Captain Perry.

Legend.—Oliverus H. Perry, princeps stagno Eriense—classim totam contudit.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—The American and British fleets closely engaged on Lake Erie.

Legend.—Viam invenit virtus aut facit.

Exergue.—Inter class, Ameri. et Brit. die X Sept., MDCCCXIII.

NOTE.—Congress also awarded medals of silver to each of the commissioned officers (whether of the army or navy) engaged in the action on Lake Erie, and one to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant John Brooks of the marine corps, who was killed during the engagement.

OCCASION.—The second gold medal struck in commemoration of the victory over the British squadron on Lake Erie was awarded by resolution of Congress of January 6, 1814, to Captain Jesse Duncan Elliott, of Baltimore, the second in command of the American fleet during that contest.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Captain Elliott.

Legend.—Jesse D. Elliott, nil actum reputans si quid superesset agendum.

REVERSE.—*Device, legend* and *exergue* same as of the medal presented by Congress to Captain Perry.

OCCASION.—The third gold medal struck in honor of the victory on Lake Erie, was presented by the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, by vote of January 31, 1814, to Captain Perry.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Captain Perry.

Legend.—Oliverus Hazard Perry, pro patria vieit.

Exergue.—Presented by the government of Pennsylvania.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—Representation of an engagement between two fleets of small vessels. His flag ship the Lawrence having been disabled during the action, Captain Perry is seen erect in a boat passing to the Niagara, to which vessel he is about shifting his flag, and upon the truck of which an eagle is about to perch with the American colors in its talons, and bearing in its beak the inscription, VICTORY!

Legend.—"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Exergue.—British fleet on Lake Erie, eaptured September 10, 1813.

OCCASION.—Medals, commemorative of the victory on Lake Erie, were struck by order of the State of Pennsylvania, for presentation to those of her citizens who volunteered on board of the American squadron on that occasion.

OBVERSE.—*Device* and *legend* same as of the preceding medal to Captain Perry.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—"*To* ———," (a blank being left for the insertion of the name of the recipient,) enclosed by a wreath of laurel.

Legend—"We have met the enemy and they are ours."—Perry.

Exergue—In testimony of his patriotism and bravery in the naval aetion on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

NOTE.—The State of Pennsylvania presented gold medals also to Captain Elliott and Lieutenant John J. Yarnell, for their bravery during the engagement upon Lake Erie.

OCCASION.—By resolution of Congress of April 4, 1818, a gold medal was directed to be struck for General W. H. Harrison, for his victory over the combined English and Indian forces at the battle of the Thames, on the 5th of October, 1813.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of General Harrison.

Legend.—Major General William H. Harrison.

REVERSE.—*Deviee.*—A female is represented placing a wreath of laurel upon bayonets fixed upon a musket, and with a staff of colors and another musket is stacked above a drum, cannon, quiver of arrows and box. With her right hand she holds a halbert and rests upon an American shield. From the point of the stacked muskets and staff hangs a badge bearing the inscription *Fort Meigs, Battle of the Thames.*

Legend.—Resolution of Congress, April 4, 1818.

Exergue.—Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813.

OCCASION.—The second gold medal commemorative of the battle of the Thames was voted by Congress, by resolution of April 4, 1818, to Governor Isaac Shelby.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Governor Shelby.

Legend.—Governor Isaac Shelby.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—The battle of the Thames. The Indian force is drawn up upon the edge of the wood in the right back ground. On the left back ground the American force has broken the Indian line, and on the left fore ground a body of American infantry are seen advancing to the attack. In the fore ground, on the right, Governor Shelby is charging upon the enemy at the head of his mounted rangers, and in the centre, on the open space between the opposing columns, the principal event of the battle is represented—the death of the Indian chief Tecumseh, at the hands of Colonel Johnson.

Legend.—Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813.

Exergue.—Resolution of Congress, April 4, 1818.

OCCASION.—By resolution of Congress of October 21, 1814, a gold medal was awarded to Captain Lewis Warrington, of Virginia, commander of the American sloop-of-war Peacock, of 18 guns, for the capture, on the 29th of March, 1814, after a contest of forty-two minutes, of the English brig-of-war L'Epervie, of 18 guns, Captain Wales.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Captain Warrington.

Legend.—Ludovicus Warrington, dux navalis Ameri.

REVERSE.—*Deviee.*—The engagement between the two vessels; the L'Epervie with her guns silenced and her topmast shot away.

Legend.—Pro patria paratus aut vincere aut mori.

Exergue.—Inter Peacock Nav. Ameri. et Epervie Nav. Ang. Die XXIX Mar., MDCCCXIV.

OCCASION.—For the capture, on the 28th of June, 1814, after an engagement of upwards of two hours, of the English sloop-of-war Reindeer, of 19 guns, Captain Manners, by the American sloop-of-war Wasp, of 18 guns, Captain Blakely, of North Carolina, a gold medal was awarded by Congress to Captain Blakely, by resolution of November 3, 1814.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—The bust of Captain Blakely.

Legend.—Johnson Blakely, Reip. fœd. Am. Nav. Wasp dux.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—Representing the engagement between the Wasp and Reindeer; the guns of the latter vessel have been silenced, and her colors pulled down in token of defeat.

Legend.—Eheu! bis victor patria tua te luget plaudity.

Exergue.—Inter Wasp Nav. Ameri. et Reindeer Nav. Ang. Die XXVIII Junius, MDCCCXIV.

NOTE.—Silver medals were awarded also by Congress to each of the commissioned officers serving under Captain Blakely during the engagement.

OCCASION.—For the victory achieved upon Lake Champlain on the 11th September, 1814, over the British fleet, composed of one frigate, one brig, two sloops, and thirteen galleys, carrying 95 guns, under Captain Downie, by the American squadron, under Captain Thomas Macdonough, composed of four vessels and ten galleys, and carrying 86 guns, a gold medal was awarded to Captain Macdonough by resolution of Congress, approved October 20, 1814.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Captain Macdonough.

Legend.—Tho. Macdonough Stagno Champlain clas. reg. Brit. superavit.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—Representing the engagement between the American and English fleets; several boats rowed by sailors are upon the lake; to the left Plattsburg is seen in flames.

Legend.—Uno latere percusso alterum impavide vertit.

Exergue.—Inter Class. Ameri. N. Brit. Die XI Sept. MDCCCXIIII.

OCCASION.—The second gold medal commemorative of the victory on Lake Champlain was awarded, by resolution of Congress of October 20, 1814, to Captain Robert Henley, of the American ship Eagle, the second in command of the American fleet during that engagement.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Captain Henley.

Legend.—Robt. Henley Eagle Præfect-palma virtu peræternit florebit.

REVERSE.—*Device*, *legend*, and *exergue* the same as upon the preceding medal to Captain Macdonough.

OCCASION.—The third gold medal commemorative of the American victory over the British fleet upon Lake Champlain was awarded, by resolution of Congress of October 20, 1814. to Lieutenant Stephen Cassin, in command of the American ship Ticonderoga during that contest.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Lieutenant Cassin.

Legend.—Step. Cassin Ticonderoga præfect quæ regio in terris nos, non plena lab.

REVERSE.—*Device*, *legend*, and *exergue* the same as upon the two preceding medals to Captains Macdonough and Henley.

NOTE.—Silver medals were decreed, also, by Congress to the commissioned officers of the American fleet, to the officers of the army serving in it during the contest, and to the nearest male relative of Lieutenants Gamble and Stansbury, killed in the action.

OCCASION.—By resolution of Congress of November 3, 1814, a gold medal was directed to be struck for presentation to General Winfield Scott, in commemoration of the victories obtained by the forces under him over the British troops at the battles of Chippewa and Niagara, July 5 and 25, 1814.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of General Scott.

Legend.—Major General Winfield Scott.

REVERSE.—An inscription enclosed by a circle formed of a serpent,

entwined by laurel and palm, viz: *Resolution of Congress November* 3, 1814. *Battles of Chippewa, July* 5, 1814, *Niagara, July* 25, 1814.

Occasion.—By the resolution of Congress of November 3, 1814, a gold medal was awarded to General Gaines for his gallant defence of Fort Erie on the occasion of its attack by the British force under General Drummond, August 15, 1814.

Obverse.—*Device.*—Bust of General Gaines.

Legend.—Major General Edmund P. Gaines.

Reverse.—*Device.*—Victory standing upon a shield lying on a sword, musket, halbert, and ball, a palm branch in her left hand, is placing with her right a laurel wreath upon the cascabel of a cannon fixed upright in the ground, with a scroll running round it bearing the inscription—Erie. Against one of its trunnions rests the British colors, and from the other hangs a sword, and leaning upon it a halbert. On the ground to the right of the cannon are a howitzer, hemlet, and balls.

Legend.—Resolution of Congress, November 3, 1814.

Exergue.—Battle of Erie, August 15, 1814.

Occasion.—A third gold medal, commemorative of the victories obtained over the British forces at Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie, was presented by resolution of Congress of November 3, 1814, to General P. B. Porter.

Obverse.—*Device.*—Bust of General Porter.

Legend.—Major General Peter B. Porter.

Reverse.—*Device.*—Victory, standing, bears in her right hand a laurel wreath and palm branch, and in her left she holds out three flags inscribed, severally, *Erie, Chippewa, Niagara;* the Muse of History, seated before her, is recording the three victories at these places.

Legend.—Resolution of Congress, November 3, 1814.

Exergue.—Battles of Chippewa, July 5, 1814; *Niagara, July* 25, 1814; *Erie, September* 17, 1814.

Occasion.—The fourth gold medal struck in honor of the victories obtained by the American arms at Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie, was decreed by the resolution of Congress of November 3, 1814, to General Jacob Brown.

Obverse.—*Device.*—Bust of General Brown.

Legend.—Major General Jacob Brown.

Reverse.—*Device.*—The Roman fasces, indicative of the union of the States and the strength of the confederacy, surrounded, upon both sides, by stands of British colors, swords, muskets, and other military emblems. From the top of the fasces hangs a wreath of laurel, from which three tablets are suspended, bearing, respectively, the inscriptions, *Niagara, Erie, Chippewa;* and at its base, in front, the American eagle is standing upon the British flag.

Legend.—Resolution of Congress, November 3, 1814.

Exergue.—Battles of Chippewa, July 5, 1814; *Niagara, July* 25, 1814; *Erie, September* 17, 1814.

Occasion.—The fifth gold medal commemorative of the victories achieved over the British forces at Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie, was

awarded by Congress, under its resolution of November 3, 1814, to General Miller.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of General Miller.

Legend.—Brigadier General James Miller.

Exergue.—Ill try.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—The English forces are represented as drawn up upon the brow of a hill, where the advance of the American line is charging upon them, and General Miller is leading on his column to obtain possession of the battery which was so destructive to the American line. On the plain below, in the left back ground, the American camp is seen with the reserve corps in position. On the right and left foreground American troops are advancing to the attack of the British line upon the hill. In front is an artillery truck drawn by four horses, with artillery men riding.

Legend.—Resolution of Congress, November 3, 1814.

Exergue.—Battles of Chippewa, July 5, 1814*; Niagara, July* 25, 1814*; Erie, September* 17, 1814.

OCCASION.—The sixth gold medal presented under the resolution of Congress of November 3, 1814, to the several generals of the American forces present at the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie, was awarded to General Ripley.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of General Ripley.

Legend.—Brigadier General Eleazer W. Ripley.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—Fame is represented hanging upon the branches of a palm tree a tablet bearing the inscriptions *Chippewa, Niagara, Erie.* In her right hand she carries a wreath of laurel, and bears her trumpet.

Legend.—Resolution of Congress, November 3, 1814.

Exergue.—Battles of Chippewa, July 5, 1814*; Niagara, July* 25, 1814*; Erie, August* 15, *September* 17, 1814.

OCCASION.—By resolution of Congress of November 3, 1814, a gold medal was awarded to General Macomb, for his gallant conduct at the battle of Plattsburg, on the occasion of its attack by the English army, September 11, 1814.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of General Macomb.

Legend.—Major General Alexander Macomb.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—A representation of the battle of Plattsburg. In the left back ground vessels-of-war are shown upon the lake, in action, smaller craft are sailing about, and beyond, in the right back ground, mountains are visible. On the left fore ground the American line is seen in position, repulsing the British forces, which are advancing across the bridge from Plattsburg, in view to the left in flames.

Legend.—Resolution of Congress, November 3, 1814.

Exergue.—Battle of Plattsburg, September 11, 1814.

OCCASION.—A gold medal was awarded to General Jackson, by resolution of Congress of February 27, 1815, for his brave and successful repulse of the English troops, under General Sir Edward Packenham, in their attack upon New Orleans, January 8, 1815.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of General Jackson.

Legend.—Major General Andrew Jackson.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—Victory is represented seated, sustaining with her left hand, in which she holds a laurel wreath, and from which a palm branch has fallen, a tablet upon which she is about to note the victory of the 8th of January, 1815, heading the record with the name *Orleans.* She is interrupted by Peace, bearing an olive branch in her right hand, and touching the tablet with her left, who is directing her to register the termination of the war between the United States and Great Britain, and the consummation of peace consequent thereupon.

Legend.—Resolution of Congress, February 27, 1815.

Exergue.—Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815.

OCCASION.—For the capture of the 20th of February, 1815, after an action of less than half an hour, of the British vessels-of-war the Cyane, of 34 guns, Captain Gordon Falcon, and the Levant, of 21 guns, Captain George Douglass, a gold medal was awarded to Captain Charles Stewart, of Philadelphia, commander of the American frigate Constitution, by resolution of Congress of February 22, 1816.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—The bust of Captain Stewart.

Legend.—Carolus Stewart Navis Amer., Constitution dux.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—Representation of the engagement between the Constitution and the Cyane and Levant. The two latter occupy respectively the right and left fore ground, and in the centre of the back ground between them is the Constitution.

Legend.—Unâ victoriam eripuit ratibus binis.

Exergue.—Inter Constitu. Nav. Ameri. et Levant et Cyane Nav. Ang. Die XX. Febr., MDCCCXV.

NOTE.—Silver medals were awarded also to each of the commissioned officers serving during the action on board of the Constitution.

OCCASION.—A gold medal was awarded by the resolution of Congress of February 22, 1816, to Captain James Biddle, of Philadelphia, commander of the United States sloop-of-war Hornet of 18 guns, for the capture, after an engagement of twenty-two minutes, of the British sloop-of-war Penguin of 19 guns, Captain Dickinson, on the 23d of March, 1815.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Captain Biddle.

Legend.—The Congress of the United States to Captain James Biddle, for his gallantry, good conduct and services.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—Representing the engagement between the Hornet and the Penguin, in sight of the peak of Tristan d'Acunha; the Penguin is very much injured in her upper rigging, her guns are silenced, and her colors trailing in the water over her stern.

Legend.—Capture of the British ship Penguin, by the United States ship Hornet.

Exergue.—Off Tristan d'Acunha, March XXIII, MDCCCXV.

NOTE.—Silver medals were presented also to each of the commissioned officers under Captain Biddle.]

MEDALS STRUCK DURING THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

OCCASION.—A gold medal was awarded by resolution of Congress of July 16, 1846, to General Taylor, for the victories obtained by the

troops under his command over the Mexican forces in the battles fought at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of General Taylor.

Legend.—Major General Zachary Taylor.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—A circle formed by a serpent, entwined by laurel and palm, within which is the—

Legend.—Resolution of Congress, July 16th, 1846. *Palo Alto, May 8th*, 1846. *Resaca de la Palma, May 9th*, 1846.

OCCASION.—A second medal of gold was awarded to General Taylor, by resolution of Congress of March 2, 1847, for his brilliant victory over the Mexican army at Monterey, and the successful storming of that city by his forces.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of General Taylor.

Legend.—Major General Zachary Taylor.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—A wreath formed of two oak branches within which is the—

Legend.—Resolution of Congress, March 2d, 1847. *Monterey, September*, 1846.

OCCASION.—At the suggestion of Professor Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, medals of silver were struck, under the authority of the Treasury Department, for presentation to the surviving officers and crew of the coast survey brig Washington, commemorative of the loss of Lieutenant George M. Bache, United States navy, commander, and ten of the crew of that brig, who perished while in the performance of their duties, in a hurricane encountered off the coast of North Carolina, on the 8th of September, 1846. The then Secretary of the Treasury, in communicating with the Secretary of the Navy upon the subject, said: "I concur in opinion with the superintendent of the coast survey in regard to the conduct of Lieutenant Commanding George M. Bache on that melancholy occasion. He did all that nautical skill, coolness, and courage could accomplish, and it is certain that the safety of the vessel, and of the surviving officers and crew, is due, under Providence, to the last order which he gave, and which was in process of execution when he was swept by the sea from the deck of the vessel. He perished in the discharge of his duty, and his last act, which placed him in a position that occasioned his loss, secured the safety of the vessel and that of the surviving officers and crew."

OBVERSE.—*No Device.*

Legend.—The Treasury Department of the United States, Coast Survey to ———, (a blank for the name of the recipient.)

REVERSE.—*No device.*

Legend, surrounded by a wreath formed of laurel branches.—*For gallantry and humanity, Dec.*, 1846.

OCCASION.—By resolution of Congress of March 3, 1847, gold and silver medals were directed to be prepared and presented to the officers and men belonging or attached to the French, British, and Spanish ships-of-war in the harbor of Vera Cruz, who so gallantly, and at the imminent peril of their lives, aided in rescuing from a watery grave many of the officers and crew of the United States brig Somers, which was capsized and sunk in ten minutes, during a heavy gust in the

Gulf of Mexico, on the 10th of December, 1846. Of the seventy-six persons composing the crew of the Somers thirty-nine were lost, including two officers, the acting sailing-master, and a passed midshipman.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Representing the United States brig Somers, when struck by the heavy gust in the Gulf of Mexico. The brig has been capsized, and the waves are dashing over her side.

Legend.—Somers Navis Americana.

Exergue.—Ante Vera Cruz, Dec. 10th, 1846.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—The brig Somers represented in the gust during which she was lost, in the Gulf of Mexico, off the harbor of Vera Cruz. In the foreground, three boats carrying respectively the English, French, and Spanish colors, are pulling to her assistance.

Legend.—Pro vitis Americanorum conservatis.

OCCASION.—A third gold medal was presented to General Taylor, under the resolution of Congress of May 9, 1848, for the victory obtained by the American force under his command over the Mexican army of much superior strength, on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, at Buena Vista.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Head of General Taylor, about which is a wreath of oak and laurel branches.

Legend.—Major General Zachary Taylor.

Exergue.—Resolution of Congress, May 9, 1848.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—A circle formed by two snakes—one of them a rattlesnake—encloses a representation of the battle of Buena Vista. The distant back ground is skirted by a chain of mountains; on the left, the Mexican force is drawn up, and a party of Americans are advancing to attack them. From the right back ground, a body of Mexican lance is approaching. In the left fore ground a breastwork has been thrown up, from behind which a fire is kept up upon the Mexican line. On an elevation in the right fore ground, General Taylor is seen mounted, with his staff about him, and to his right the American reserve corps in position.

Legend.—Buena Vista, Feb. 22 *and* 23, 1847.

OCCASION.—By resolution of Congress of March 9, 1848, a gold medal was awarded to General Scott for the several victories of the American army, under his command, obtained over the Mexican troops during the war between the United States and the republic of Mexico.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of General Scott, at each side of which are fifteen stars, representing the thirty States then composing the confederacy.

Legend.—Major General Winfield Scott.

Exergue.—Resolution of Congress, March 9, 1848.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—Representations of the several engagements during the Mexican campaign at which General Scott commanded, each one enclosed by a wreath formed of laurel and oak branches, with the names of the several localities at which the battles occurred. The centre is occupied by the view of the taking of the *city of Mexico,* and is surrounded by others of the actions at *Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec.*

OCCASION.—A second gold medal was voted to General Scott by the

State of Virginia, for his brave and gallant conduct while in command of the American troops in the war with Mexico.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—A bust of General Scott, resting upon a branch of laurel and of oak, is placed upon a pedestal, supported upon each side by an eagle, behind which, projecting at either side, are several colors and various other military emblems. The pedestal bears the—

Legend.—The commonwealth of Virginia presents this medal to Major General Winfield Scott, as a memorial of her admiration for the great and distinguished services of her son while commander-in-chief of the American armies in the war with Mexico, 1847.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—A column upon two stands of colors, entwined by a branch of laurel. A wreath formed of oak branches encloses the designs and inscriptions, and is held at the bottom by a shield bearing the coat-of-arms of the State of Virginia. Upon the top of the column an eagle, with outstretched wings and carrying a twig of laurel in its beak, has alighted. The cap of the column bears the date 1848, and just below is the word *Mexico*. The leaves of the laurel branch surrounding the column bear the names of the several battles during the campaign at which the recipient commanded, viz: *Chapultepec, Del Rey, Churubusco, Cerro Gordo, Vera Cruz;* and upon the base of the column is the date 1812. On the right background a party are bombarding before the walls of a town, to the left another party are storming a fort upon the brow of a hill; on the left back ground troops are advancing upon a fort, and to their left a besieging party are about opening fire upon a city before them.

Legend.—Fecit quod cogitavit.

Exergue.—From Virginia.

MEDALS STRUCK SINCE THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

OCCASION.—Martin Koszta, one of the Hungarian refugees, and formerly of the suite of Kossuth, was suddenly seized in a café at Smyrna, by the Austrian authorities, in the latter part of June, 1853, and was placed on board of the Austrian brig-of-war Hussar, orders being issued by the Austrian consul, on the 29th, that he should be carried away. On the 28th Captain Ingraham, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, having learned that Koszta had taken the preliminary steps to secure his naturalization in the United States, and that he was furnished with an American passport, entered his protest against the orders of the Austrian consul until the facts of the case could be fully ascertained, and on the next day brought the guns of his vessel to bear upon the Austrian brig in which Koszta was confined. Having obtained a delay until the 2d July, on that day Captain Ingraham, having learned from Mr. Brown, United States chargé at Constantinople, that Koszta was entitled to American protection, went on board of the Austrian brig, accompanied by the Austrian consul. In his interview with Koszta the latter claimed to be an American citizen and demanded the protection of such, which Captain Ingraham promised he should have, and subsequently notified the Austrian authorities at Smyrna that Koszta must be released by four o'clock that afternoon. Both vessels then cleared for action, and appearances in-

dicated that the difficulty would be decided by an appeal to arms. Fortunately, however, by an arrangement made between the Austrian and American consuls, it was agreed that Koszta should be placed in the custody of the French consul, who consented to become his custodian, until his claim to protection should be decided by the two governments. Eventually Koszta was released and returned to the United States. He would, doubtless, have been immediately executed had he been taken to Vienna, The spirited conduct of Captain Ingraham on the occasion was endorsed by his government, and a gold medal awarded to him by resolution of Congress of August 4, 1853.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Smyrna in the distance, surrounded by the shipping, hills, and fortifications. The American sloop-of-war St. Louis and the Austrian brig-of-war Hussar, confronting each other, are at anchor before the city.

No legend.

Exergue.—The inscription—*Smyrna, American sloop-of-war St. Louis; Austrian brig-of-war Hussar.*

INVERSE.—*Device.*—Encircled by a wreath of branches of oak and laurel, in bold relief, (within the lower part of which and beneath, diverging columns of rays, and the thirty-one stars, representing the States composing the American constellation, is seen the American eagle, with wings expanded, and grasping in its talons an anchor,) is the—

Legend.—Presented by the President of the United States to Commander Duncan N. Ingraham, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallant and judicious conduct on the 2d of July, 1853.

OCCASION.—The *San Francisco*, a new ship, left the port of New York upon her first voyage on the 22d of December, 1853, under the command of Captain Watkins, with the United States troops forming companies A, B, D, G, H, I, K, and L, of the third regiment United States artillery, amounting, with the non-commissioned staff and band, to nearly 550 men. Including her passengers, officers, and crew, and cabin and steerage waiters, she carried over 700 persons. When off Charleston, on the 24th of December, she met with a northwest wind, which soon increased to a gale. At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 25th December, she shipped a heavy sea amid ships, which washed about one hundred and fifty of the troops overboard. The ship opened in the seams, over the wales a large portion of the quarter deck was stove in, and it was only by the greatest exertion that she was kept afloat. In this deplorable state, the condition of those remaining was rendered still more terrible by the outbreak, on the 27th of December, of a disease resembling Asiatic cholera. The steerage passengers and waiters broke into the provision-room and feasted at will, and broke open and pillaged the trunks of the ladies, while the raw recruits, in imitation of their example, became also unmanageable. By this time the ship had drifted northward and was nearly opposite to Boston, in longitude sixty-one degrees. On board, all was confusion and consternation. The barque Kilby, from New Orleans, Captain Low, which, although herself suffering from lack of provisions, had remained by and relieved the *San Francisco* of her lady passengers, dis-

appeared during the night of the 29th of December. On the 2d of January following, (1854,) the *Three Bells*, Captain Creighton, of Glasgow, appeared in sight and remained by the *San Francisco*, rendering her such assistance as was possible, receiving on board as many of her passengers as she could carry, and taking her departure with them, after remaining by the *San Francisco* all night. The *Antarctic*, from New York, Captain Stouffer, which had overtaken the ship on the 3d of January, rescued the remaining persons on board of the *San Francisco*, about one hundred and forty soldiers, with some officers, including Captain Watkins of the ill-fated ship, who was the last to leave his vessel, and which, having been scuttled by his order, went down soon after they left her. After the *Kilby* parted from the steamer, on the night of the 29th of December, the passengers rescued by her, together with her own officers and crew, suffered terribly from hunger and thirst. Several times she approached the coast, but was driven back by adverse winds. The first day a ship biscuit and a small slice of bacon was allotted to each, but, on the second, the biscuit was withheld from the males on board. A small quantity of corn on board, partially wasted and served out by the handful, formed their chief nourishment for fourteen days, with the daily allowance to each passenger of a wine glass full of water. Fortunately, several rain storms occurred, and once a fall of snow. Garments were spread to catch the precious drops, and the famishing creatures devoured the snow as it descended, and, but for this benefaction of the elements, large numbers must have perished with thirst. To complete the intensity of their sufferings, the crew threatened to mutiny. On the morning of the 13th January, however, the *Kilby* was overtaken by the *Lucy Thompson*, Captain Pendleton, of New York, who removed all the passengers and crew from the barque, except four of the former and twelve of the United States troops, who volunteered to assist the captain to work the *Kilby* into Boston, where she arrived in due time. The *Lucy Thompson* reached New York in safety, on the 14th of January, (1854,) where the *Three Bells* had preceded her on the previous day, with the portion of the passengers rescued by her from the *San Francisco*, the remainder of whose surviving passengers and crew reached Liverpool in safety, on board the *Antarctic*. By this disaster and extreme suffering from exposure and starvation nearly two hundred persons perished. In testimony of the conduct of Captains Creighton, Low, and Stouffer, the city of Philadelphia presented to each of them a medal of gold.

Obverse.—*Device.*—The coat of arms of the city of Philadelphia. A shield supported on either side by two female figures, one holding in her right hand a scroll, and in her left, above the shield, a pair of evenly balanced scales, rests upon various agricultural products. The shield bears upon its centre a plough upon a field of grain, and below a ship is represented under full sail.

No legend.

Reverse.—*No Device.*

Legend.—Testimonial to Captains Creighton, Low, and Stouffer, of the ships Three Bells, Kilby, and Antartic, from the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, for their gallantry in rescuing the passengers from the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, January, 1854.

A descriptive list of the medals struck in commemoration of national events, the dies of which are not in the mint.

MEDAL STRUCK IN HONOR OF EVENTS OCCURRING PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION.

Occasion.—A silver medal commemorative of the settlement of Pennsylvania by Penn and his followers. By what authority this medal was struck is not known.

Obverse.—*Device.*—Head of William Penn.

Legend.—William Penn; born 1644, *died* 1718.

Reverse.—*Device.*—Penn, the founder of the colony in Pennsylvania, is represented standing, his walking cane in his left hand, and with his right shaking hands with an Indian chief, who carries a bow in his left hand.

Legend.—By deeds of Peace.

Exergue.—Pennsylvania settled 1681.

MEDALS STRUCK COMMEMORATIVE OF EVENTS DURING REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Occasion.—By vote of Congress, of March 25, 1776, a gold medal was ordered to be struck for General Washington, and a vote of thanks also passed to him and the officers and troops under his command for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston.

Obverse.—*Device.*—Head of General Washington in profile.

Legend.—Georgio Washington supremo duci exercituum adsertori libertatis.

Exergue.—Comitia Americana.

Reverse.—*Device.*—In the back ground the British troops are embarking from the city of Boston in vessels upon the bay. In the left fore ground the American entrenchments opposite the city are seen, with the troops drawn up under arms preparatory to marching into the city. On an elevation in the right fore ground, overlooking the American position, General Washington is mounted, with his staff, to whom he is pointing out the embarking enemy.

Legend.—Hostibus primo fugatis.

Exergue.—Bostonium recuperatum XVII Martii, MDCCLXXVI.

Note.—The die for this medal was executed at Paris, and is now deposited at the Mint Museum thereat.

Occasion.—A medal, intended, most probably, to commemorate the Declaration of Independence by the thirteen colonies from the British yoke, and in honor of Benjamin Franklin, was struck more than fifty years ago at the mint. The die for this medal is wanting to the mint collection.

Obverse.—*Device.*—The bust of Franklin.

Legend.—Lightning averted—Tyranny repelled.

Reverse.—*Device.*—An oak, at the root of which the American beaver is gnawing, symbolical of the destruction of the authority and supremacy of the mother country in the colonies.

No legend.

Exergue.—The date 1776.

Occasion.—The battle between the American and British forces at Germantown, near Philadelphia, during the war of the revolution.

Obverse.—*Device.*—A representation of the prominent circumstance of the battle, viz: the taking, by the 49th British regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Musgrave, of Mr. Chew's house, while the body of the American line were pursuing the retreating British army. Artillery playing upon a stone house from a distance. Fields at either side and troops advancing between them.

Reverse.—*No device.*

Legend.—Germantown, October 4, 1777.

Occasion.—A silver medal was struck, (probably by the French government,) commemorative of the consummation of the alliance between the governments of France and the United States during the war of the revolution.

Obverse.—*Device.*—A head of Liberty, with a staff on which is the liberty cap over her right shoulder.

Legend.—Libertas Americana, 4 *Juil.*, 1776.

Reverse.—*Device.*—Pallas is holding in her left hand a shield with the arms of France (three fleurs de lis) upon it. In her right she holds a barbed javelin, which she is about to thrust into a leopard springing against the shield, beneath which, an infant, representing America, is seen strangling a serpent in each hand, and is stooping to another lying at its feet.

Legend.—Non sine Diis animosus infans.

Exergue.—17 1777.
Oct:
19 1781.

Note.—The representation of the infant America strangling the serpents, in the *device* upon the *reverse* of the medal, is evidently an allusion to the story in ancient mythology of the destruction by Hercules, assisted by the protection of the goddess Pallas, of the two serpents which attacked him in his cradle. The dates upon the *exergue* are those marked by the two principal epochs of the war of the revolution, viz: the destruction of the two British armies, (represented by the serpents,) first, by the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, October 17, 1777, and second, by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. The *legend* is from the 4th ode, 3d book of Horace.

Occasion.—A gold medal was awarded to General Wayne, by resolution of Congress of July 26, 1779, for the taking of Stony Point, on the North river, by storm on the night of the 15th of July, 1779.

Obverse.—*Device.*—An Indian queen, crowned, wearing a short apron of feathers, a quiver upon her back, and a mantle hanging behind from the girdle of her apron, holds in her left hand a mural crown towards General Wayne, to whom she is presenting with her right a wreath of laurel. General Wayne, his chapeau in his right, is receiving the wreath with his left hand. At the feet of the queen is a bow and an alligator, resting upon which is a shield bearing the American stripes.

Legend.—Antonio Wayne exercitus.

Exergue.—Comitia Americana.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—A fort, with the British flag flying, and having two turrets, is shown upon the brow of a hill, up the sides of which troops are advancing in Indian file. Vessels on the river, to the left of the hill, towards which more troops are advancing along the edge of the river. In the left fore ground a piece of artillery is so posted as to beat upon the fort, and to the right a party of the American line are seen marching towards the hill.

Legend.—Stony Point Expugnatum.

Exergue.—XV Jul., MDCCLXXIX.

OCCASION.—A second medal, (of silver,) commemorative of the taking of Stony Point, was awarded by resolution of Congress of July 26, 1779, to Captain Stewart.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—An Indian queen, personifying America, is represented with quiver upon her back, and bow and an alligator at her feet, presenting a palm branch to Captain Stewart. With her left hand she sustains a shield resting upon the ground, and bearing the American stripes.

Legend.—Johanni Stewart cohortis præfecto.

Exergue.—Comitia Americana.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—A fort upon an eminence; troops advancing in front and rear up the hill to storm it. An officer is leading his men, with charged bayonets, over abatis in the fore ground, in pursuit of a retreating enemy. Ships in sight upon the river, and troops advancing along the shore.

No legend.

Exergue.—Stony Point oppugnatum XV Jul., MDCCLXXIX.

OCCASION.—The third gold medal, struck under the resolution of Congress of July 26, 1779, in honor of the taking of Stony Point from the British, was of silver, and awarded to Colonel Fleury, for his conduct during that engagement.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—A soldier, helmeted, clothed, and armed after the ancient Roman fashion, is standing among the ruins of a fort, tramping upon a flag with his right foot, the staff of which he holds in his left hand. In his right hand, which is extended, he carries a naked short sword.

Legend.—Virtutis et audaciæ minum et præmium.

Exergue.—D. De Fleury Equiti Gallo primo supermuras resp. Americ. D. D.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—A fort with two turrets, and a flag flying upon a hill overlooking the river below, upon which vessels are visible. At the left base of the hill are two water batteries, one of which is being discharged at a vessel upon the river.

Legend.—Aggeres paludes hostes victi.

Exergue.—Stony Pt. expugn. XV Jul., MDCCLXXIX.

OCCASION.—By resolution of Congress passed October 16, 1787, a gold medal was awarded to Captain John Paul Jones, of the Bon Homme Richard, of 34 guns, for the capture of the English frigate Serapis, of 44 guns, Captain Pearson, after a very severe engagement by moonlight, of four hours' duration, on the 23d of September, 1779.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Captain Jones. (Believed to be a good likeness.)

Legend.—Joanni Paulo Jones Classis Præfecto.

Exergue.—Comitia Americana.

Reverse.—*Device.*—A representation of the engagement between the Richard and the Serapis, which are grappled, yard arm and yard arm. The Serapis is very much shattered in the side. The Countess of Scarborough, of 22 guns, the consort of the Serapis, is lying across her bows. Sailors are in the water clinging to floating spars.

Legend.—Hostium navibus captis aut fugatis.

Exergue.—Ad oram Scotiæ XXIII Sept., MDCCLXXVIIII.

Occasion.—Three silver medals were awarded by vote of Congress of November 3d, 1780, to John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wart, who intercepted Major John Andre in the character of a spy, and notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disdaining to sacrifice their country for the sake of gold, secured and conveyed him to the commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Benedict Arnold was brought to light, the insidious designs of the enemy baffled, and the United States rescued from impending danger. These medals, which were of oblong shape, were presented to the recipients in the presence of the whole American army, during the following year, by General Washington, together with a copy of the resolution of Congress, awarding them a pension, to each $200 annually during life, and a vote of thanks for their patriotic conduct.

Obverse.—*Device.*—A raised shield surrounded by branches of laurel and palm.

Legend.—Fidelity.

Reverse.—*Device.*—A wreath formed of palm branches enclosing a blank for the insertion of the name of the recipient of the medal.

Legend.—Vincit Amor Patriæ.

Occasion.—In honor of the brilliant victory obtained at Cowpens by the American troops, over a much superior force of British regulars, under Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, a medal was struck as follows:

Obverse.—*Device.*—A mounted officer in front is leading a body of American cavalry in pursuit of fleeing British troops. Victory, with a palm branch in her left, and a wreath of laurel in her right hand, is seen flying over the heads of the American soldiers.

Legend.—Gulielmo Washington legionis equit præfecto.

Exergue.—Comitia American.

Reverse.—*No device.*

Legend.—(Enclosed by a wreath of laurel.) *Quod parva militum manu strenue prosecutus hostes virtutis ingenitæ præclarum specimen dedit in pugna ad Cowpens, XVII Jan., MDCCLXXXI.*

Occasion.—By a resolution of Congress of March 9, 1781, a silver medal was awarded to Lieutenant John Eager Howard, for his intrepidity and skill at the battle of Cowpens.

Obverse.—*Device.*—A mounted officer is pursuing, and about to strike down, with his uplifted sword, a retreating foot soldier bearing a stand of colors. Victory, carrying a palm branch in her left hand, is descending between them, and in front of the officer, over whose head she holds a wreath of laurel in her right hand.

Legend.—Joh. Egar. Howard, legionis peditum præfecto.

Exergue.—Comitia Americana.

REVERSE.—*No device.*

Legend.—(Enclosed within a wreath of laurel.) *Quod in nutantem hostium aciem subito erruens præclarum bellicæ virtutis specimen dedit in pugna ad Cowpens, XVII Jan., MDCCLXXXI.*

OCCASION.—By resolution of Congress of October 29, 1781, a gold medal was awarded to General Green, for his gallant conduct at the battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, September 8, 1781.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of General Green.

Legend.—Nathaniel Green egregio duci. Comitia Americana.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—Victory, bearing in her left hand a palm branch, and holding in her upraised right a wreath of laurel, is in the act of alighting upon the earth, stepping upon a broken shield, beneath and about which another shield, broken arms, a laurel branch and colors are lying.

Legend.—Salus regionum australium.

Exergue.—Hostibus ad Eutaw debellatis die VIII September MDCCLXXXI.

OCCASION.—A medal was struck (by what authority does not appear) commemorative of the recognition of Hon. John Adams as envoy extraordinary to the Dutch government during the war of the revolution.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—An altar, with incense burning, over the front of which is a caduceus between two cornucopiæ. Over it the goddess Pallas, bearing in her left hand a lance, having upon it a hat of Dutch fashion, is shaking hands with an Indian queen, personifying America, under whose foot the head of a prostrate lion is pressed down, and upon whose head she is about to place the hat. The sun is shining above them.

Legend.—Libera Sorar.

Exergue.—Solemni Decr. agn. XIX April, MDCCLXXXII.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—The Rock of Independence, against which the British unicorn has broken his horn, part of which is lying upon the ground.

Legend.—Tyrannus virtute repulsa.

Exergue.—Sub Galliæ auspiciis.

OCCASION.—A medal was struck (by what authority is not known) in honor of the treaty of friendship and commerce entered into between the Dutch government and that of the United States.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Fame, bearing in her hand the shields of the two nations, is proclaiming from the clouds through her trumpet the consummation of the treaty of amity and intercourse between the two governments. Underneath is the club of Hercules and the British lion.

Legend.—Faustissimo Fœdere functæ die VIII Oct., MDCCLXXXII.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—Against a pyramid is placed a group composed of a battle-axe and shield, and on the top of which rests a crown. From the base of the pyramid hangs a scroll, bearing the inscription PRODROMUS. Mercury is crowning the group with the caduceus, which he carries in his hand. A cock is standing upon an anchor stock.

Legend.—Justitiam et non tempere diros.

Exergue.—S. P. Q. Amet. sacrum.

Occasion.—A medal was struck at Paris (and in all probability by the government of France, in compliment to Benjamin Franklin) which would appear to be commemorative of American Independence and the recognition of Franklin as United States envoy to the court of France.

Obverse.—*Device.*—Head of Benjamin Franklin.

Legend.—Benjamin Franklin, Minist. Plen. des Etats Unis De l'Ameriq., Sept., MDCCLXXXIII.

Reverse.—*Device.*—Representing the construction of the temple of liberty by the nine sisters, four of whom are laboring with chisels upon a block of stone; three are at work upon the columns of the edifice, and the remaining two are conversing.

Legend.—De leurs travaux naitre leur glorie.

MEDAL STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REVOLTTION

Occasion.—A medal was struck more than half a century since at the mint, (by what anthority is not stated,) which was intended probably to commemorate the conclusion of the hostilities between the mother country and her united colonies.

Obverse.—*Device.*—Busts of Washington and Franklin, side by side.

No legend.

Reverse.—The eagle of America, carrying a branch of olive in its beak, and bearing lightning in its talons, is descending from the clouds upon the United States.

No legend.

Exergue.—The date 1783.

MEDAL STRUCK DURING THE WAR WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BASHAW OF TRIPOLI.

Occasion.—By resolution of Congress of March 3, 1805, a gold medal was awarded to Commodore Preble, for his conduct in the bombardment of Tripoli on the 3d of August, 1804.

Obverse.—*Device.*—Bust of Commodore Preble.

Legend.—Edwardo Preble duci strenuo.

Exergue.—Comitia Americana.

Reverse.—*Device.*—Representing the bombardment, by the American fleet in the fore ground, of the forts and town of Tripoli in the back ground. The American vessels are drawn up in line, and several boats manned are seen in the water casting off to the attack of the enemy's shipping and batteries.

Legend.—Vindici commercii Americani.

Exergue.—Ante Tripoli MDCCCIV.

MEDAL STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF THE EVENTS OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Occasion.—In the year 1849, the State of New York, by a vote of

its legislature, presented to Colonel Bliss a gold medal for his distinguished services as an officer in the United States army, during the Mexican campaign.

OBVERSE.—*Device.*—Bust of Colonel Bliss.

Legend.—Presented to Lieutenant Colonel Bliss of the United States army for his gallant services in Mexico.

Exergue.—By the State of New York, 1849.

REVERSE.—*Device.*—The coat of arms of the State of New York. A tablet (or shield) upon which the sun is represented rising from behind hills, its rays reflected in the water, is supported upon the right by Justice with her scales and sword, and upon the left by Liberty sustaining a staff bearing the liberty cap. To the right of Justice a vessel under full sail by a pier, and to the left of Liberty a steam engine is crossing a bridge. Supported by a shield is a globe upon the top of which is an eagle, and below the tablet is the motto of the State, "*Excelsior.*"

Legend.—Monterey, Buena Vista, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma.

A list of the dies of the Presidential medals presented to the Indians, preserved at the mint of the United States.

Obverse.			*Reverse.*
Th. Jefferson, President U. S. A. D. 1801.			Joined hands, and tomahawk and pipe crossed. The words *Peace and Friendship.*
James Madison,	do	1809.	Do do
James Monroe,	do	1817.	Do do
John Quincy Adams,	do	1825.	Do do
Andrew Jackson,	do	1829.	Do do
Martin Van Buren,	do	1837.	Do and inscription *March* 4, *A. D.* 1837.
John Tyler,	do	1841.	Do and inscription *April IV, MDCCCXLI.*
James K. Polk,	do	1845.	Do and inscription *March IV, MDCCCXLV.*
Zachary Taylor,	do	1849.	
Millard Fillmore,	do	1850.	Do and a husbandman leaning upon a plough, and an axe upright before him, in view of fields, confronting an Indian chief with whom he is conversing. The American flag waves across them both, and above it are the words *Labor, Virtue, Honor.*
Franklin Pierce,	do	1853.	

Of the above medals there are three sizes.

LIST OF THE DIES OF MEDALS OF INSTITUTES AND SOCIETIES PRESERVED AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Agricultural Society of Philadelphia.
Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia.
Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, (four medals.)
The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.
The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

Boston City School Medal.
Massachusetts Horticultural Society, (two medals.)
Worcester County Mechanics' Association.
Connecticut State Agricultural Society.
Exhibition of Industry of all Nations at New York.
Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, (Rumford medal.)
F. Dinge's Musical Academy.
Massachusett's Charitable Mechanics' Association, (two medals.)
Rickett's Circus.

LIST OF DIES PRESERVED AT THE MINT OF PRIVATE AND PERSONAL MEDALS.

Robert and Louisa Gilmor, ("to conjugal happiness.")
David Hosack, M. D.
J. H. B. Latrobe, (from the West Point cadets.)
Will. Page, (from Albany, N. Y.)
R. M. Patterson, (from officers and clerks of the mint of the United States on his retirement from the directorship thereof.)